

H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
—THE—
POT CASH DEALERS.
We have the cheapest and hand-
somest
Line of Silks
to be had in the city.
NEW ALL-OVER SUITINGS,
and Reveries at 35 cents, 40 cents,
50 cents, 75c, \$1, and upwards.
This is but little over half the price
we sold the same goods at last
season.
Big drives in Egyptian, Oriental,
and other
LACES.
The biggest drive in a plain white
and colored bordered hem-stitched
HANDKERCHIEF
at 10 and 15 cents ever sold in the
market, goods worth 20c and 25
cents.
Also, a large lot of
Remnants in Dress Goods
will be thrown out Monday at half
price. Most of them good lengths,
all perfect goods. This is a good
opportunity to buy bargains.
25 cents per yard for Veil Berge,
worth 40 cents.
50 cents per yard for Silk Veil
Berge, worth 75 cents. All new
goods.
A few more of those slightly
soiled Corsets in odds and ends left
and we are going to clean them
out.
\$1.00 will buy the best
WHITE DRESS SHIRT
in the state and the fit guaranteed
as perfect as a kid glove.
For 50 cents we sell a white
dress shirt with linen bosom and
wrist bands, cheap at 75 cents.
LOOK OUT
This morning we will open a big
lot of all linen huck Towels
12 1/2 cts a piece, worth 18c. They
are perfect goods, large size and
good styles. Please put this in your
pipe, smoke it and write us by re-
turn mail your opinion of its flavor.
We want you to bring this advertise-
ment with you and we will con-
vince you that we say nothing but
what we mean.

A LADIES
BUSINESS COLLEGE
THE ONLY ONE IN EXISTENCE, OWNED BY
a business woman and managed by
Springfield, O. For illustrated circular,
MISS ELLA NELSON, Secretary.
The Nelson Business College Company, Cin-
cinnati, O.
J. M. WATTERS'
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Southeast Cor. Seventh and Race Streets,
CINCINNATI.
Write for circular.
CINCINNATI MUSIC
COLLEGE OF MUSIC
305 RACE ST.
A select musical and educational institution for
the highest merit, that recognizes and employs the
best talent, who labor harmoniously under the
most liberal and most efficient management. Open
year. Special opportunities for aspirants seeking
college positions. Graded teaching and prizes in
all branches. Plans of year, 20 lessons, \$25 an
upward. For circulars, address
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d. w. m.
205 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
Atlanta Female Institute
—AND—
COLLEGE OF MUSIC
THIS SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED SEPT.
1, 1884. The Music and Art Departments are
respectively under the charge of Mr. Alfred Bart-
lett and Mr. J. W. Ballard. For circulars apply to
MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

MEANS' HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS
70 North Fourth Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
INSTRUCTION THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL.
For circulars, address
T. A. MEANS.

BRICKS!
THE HYDRAULIC
PRESS BRICK CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Make a Specialty of Ornamental & Plain
Red Front Pressed Brick.
Manufacturing Annually over
TEN MILLIONS.
They guarantee that the quality, finish
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CABINET DAY.
THE PRESIDENT AND THE OKLA-
HOMA BOOMERS.
The Thompson out of the Race for the Interior
Revenue Commission—Thompson Prob-
ably for the English Mission—Other
Probabilities Ahead—Federal Gossip.
WASHINGTON, March 12.—[Special.]—The
cabinet meeting to-day did little except dis-
cuss the Oklahoma question. The president
reiterated the views expressed in his inaugu-
ral address, that the Indians should be protected
in the absolute occupancy and control of their
territory. Secretary Lamar and other mem-
bers of the cabinet endorsed these views com-
pletely. While it is agreed that the Indians
should not be protected from the boomers, no
serious trouble is apprehended. It is thought
the demonstration that the government is
firmly determined on this policy, will suffice
to suppress the boomers, without the adoption
of any violent measures springing up.
Some criticisms were rather unfavorable on
Secretary Manning's appointment of Eugene
Higley, of Baltimore, as appointment clerk
of the treasury. He has been one of Senator
Gibson's lieutenants in Baltimore politics for
several years and has figured conspicuously in
the city's contests for the control of the
city government. He is well known in racing
and sporting circles.
PHIL THOMPSON MUST GO.
The internal revenue commission is
still the subject of sharp contention. The
Kentucky delegation are decidedly sore over
Phil Thompson's defeat, as Gibson, of West
Virginia, will get the place. To-day they
made a great effort to rally such support as
would cause Manning to reconsider his refusal
to appoint Thompson. Congressman Morris-
on telegraphed to Manning from
Springfield that he had not
asked any favors, and would
not ask any, except Thompson's appointment.
Scores of telegrams poured in from New York,
Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. Randall,
but he put the reasons why he should not be
appointed so clearly that they yet seem un-
available to Manning, and Thompson is clearly
out of the question. Congressman Gibson
and State Auditor Miller, of West Virginia,
are both pressing for the commissionship,
but the latest report is that Judge Buckner,
of Missouri, will get it.
WHO MAY BE FAVORED.
The adjournment of the senate next week
seems probable. Several important diplo-
matic nominations are expected this week.
Thompson's appointment to the English mis-
sion is very probable. The only doubt
concerning it is as to Thompson's acceptance.
General McClellan is favorably discus-
sed for the German mission and General
Lawton is spoken of for high diplomatic hon-
ors. The appointment of ex-Congressman
Hicks, of Tennessee, as commissioner of In-
dian affairs, is considered certain. Frank
End, of Ohio, is strongly supported by the
Kentucky delegation. Phil Carroll, of Augusta,
has excellent backing for the south Georgia
district attorneyship.
F. H. R.
RANDALL'S GREAT VICTORY.
Single-Handed He Defeats a Multitude of
Phil Thompson.
WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Evening Star
says: Carlisle, Beck and Blackburn have been seen to
the president several times with regard to the ap-
pointment of Phil Thompson, of Kentucky, as
commissioner of internal revenue, and a large
portion of the democrats in congress.
Today the entire Kentucky delegation,
have added their efforts in his behalf. Morrison
disregarded a friend last night from Springfield,
told the president and told him that he (Morrison)
would not ask anything else of the administration,
but the appointment of Thompson.
The liquor men in New York
representing a capital of \$100,000, sent a peti-
tion to Secretary Manning this morning urging
his appointment. Senators Beck and Blackburn
called on Mr. Manning again this morning and
urged together with great earnestness, while Mr.
Blackburn was closeted with the president for
a long time on the same subject. The only opposi-
tion to Thompson is said to come from Repus-
tation. It threatens to prove more powerful
than all the influence that is brought on the other
side. His opposition is upon the grounds that
the position should not go to Kentucky. He is said
to have warned Secretary Manning that the ap-
pointment of Thompson to that place would be
a great loss to the party. Upon this secre-
tary Manning has taken a stand in opposition to
Thompson, and while he does not declare that he
will not yield, he says he thinks it would be a bad
speculation. The point made is that the com-
missioner of internal revenue should not come
from a state so largely engaged in the manufacture
of whiskey as Kentucky.

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Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, MARCH 13, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states: Fairly cloudy weather, local rains, generally clearing, rising barometer, winds becoming variable.

The legislature of Illinois took five ballots yesterday upon the renomination, which resulted in some close scratching for both parties. There are two democratic and two republican bolters, and they seem to hold the key to the situation.

General Logan has been asked to write a history of the late war. At present he would much rather write a history of the Illinois legislature, and in a few plain words give to posterity his opinion concerning certain of its members.

The treaties which the expiring republican administration tried to force upon the country have been recalled by President Cleveland. The senate will probably agree to this course. This will be the end, for the present, of entangling foreign alliances.

There will be but little sympathy wasted upon Mackin, the Chicago election-fraudster, who has been sentenced to a term in the state prison. It is such as he has been convicted of that obstructs the will of the people and destroys their belief in popular government.

At an extraordinary meeting of the English cabinet yesterday, it is supposed that steps were taken to promptly meet every movement of Russia in central Asia. The circumstances of the meeting were such as to cause alarm for the peace of the world, and the markets of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin trembled in sympathy.

The statue, in heroic size, of the late William A. Walling, was successfully cast in New York yesterday. When completed it will be set up in Macon, the central point of his great railroad enterprise, and it will stand there as a lesson to the young men of the land, to show what industry and determination can do.

Missouri comes before the new administration with a more modesty which characterized Ohio in 1870 and 1880. Her congressional delegation has met and virtually demanded that everything be given to Missouri. The account of their wants as told in our telegraph columns, partakes of the humorous. They should have gone further and asked that new offices be created for Missouri.

The coming centennial issue of the Augusta Chronicle will be an event of rare interest, not only in the history of Georgia, but in the history of journalism in the United States. That a Georgia newspaper, founded while the rattle of revolutionary musketry was still echoing throughout the land, should still be flourishing in old age with all the vigor of youth, is a subject which calls for felicitation all over the state. The Constitution extends its heartiest congratulations to the Chronicle and to Mr. Walsh, whose management has made it what it is.

A NICARAGUAN COMPLICATION.

Guatemala has for a number of years been ruled by an ambitious, wealthy and capable man, Barrios. President Barrios is also a bold and unscrupulous man. Guatemala is altogether the strongest of the Central American states, and it has long been the dream of President Barrios to unite all of them in one confederation. He evidently thought voluntary action on the part of Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica an improbability, for he proceeded to "decree" an union of the five states, and by proclamation to install himself as their executive. His army is to enforce the proposed union. In other words, he proposes to conquer Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras, and add their territory to that of Guatemala. Weak as the four states are, the bold chief of Guatemala will find that he has a job on his hands of pretty large dimensions. The four states will resist the usurpation, and they will call in all the assistance they can muster.

President Barrios is inimical to the Nicaraguan canal project, and it is thought he issued the proclamation when he did in order to nip that project in the bud. It is perhaps fortunate that the senate did not ratify the canal treaty, for it would at once have involved this country in Central American politics. By the terms of the treaty, it would have become our duty to build and defend the canal, and that would have led to war with Barrios. The states of Nicaragua and Costa Rica would practically have become dependencies of our government. As matters stand now the five states will fight it out among themselves. If Barrios is successful, he will govern a republic stretching from Mexico to Panama, and Central America will begin to claim rank with the South American republics, and possibly with Mexico.

THE OKLAHOMA BUSINESS.

There may be something more in the Oklahoma troubles than the average newspaper has any suspicion of. To wit: within a very recent date, the accounts from that region were vague and confused, and the probability is that they were calculated to mislead. The impression they left on the public was that a set of western desperadoes were endeavoring to secure, by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul—large tracts of lands belonging to the Indians.

Some of the facts are beginning to leak out, and it is probable that before the matter is settled, the Oklahoma question will assume considerable importance.

It is certain, the democratic cannot afford to deal with

question as it has been dealt with by the republicans. There will be a full and fair investigation, and the bottom facts will be brought out.

In his recent report, Mr. Lincoln, republican secretary of war, declared that there were no cattle raids in the disputed territory, but it seems that the secretary was misinformed, to use no stronger word. Captain Couch says that there is not a acre of land in Oklahoma which is not claimed by cattle companies. The territory which Lincoln and Teller said was unoccupied and untenanted, is declared by Captain Couch to be occupied by the Berry Brothers, claiming 200,000 acres, Burke & Martin, claiming 100,000 acres, McClellan cattle company, claiming 500,000 acres, the Wyeth cattle company, claiming 500,000 acres, the Fitzgerald Brothers, claiming 200,000, and the Standard oil company, owning thousands of head of cattle, branded "Oil," and a vast range.

Mr. Cleveland's administration can afford to look into this matter promptly and settle the disputes that have grown out of this apparent conspiracy on the part of powerful cattle corporations to steal vast tracts of valuable land.

SELF-EDUCATION.

There are many boys and young men in Georgia and all over the country to whom the question of education presents itself in the shape of a serious problem. They lack means as well as opportunity. They feel that, in order to properly equip themselves, they need something more than a common school education; but they lack the means. They feel the necessity for adding to their acquisitions, but they are compelled to face the more pressing necessity of existence. They must live, and if they live they must work. They feel that they are handicapped by their condition.

It is natural that ambitious young men and boys should feel cramped by the misfortune which compels them to become breadwinners at the age when their more fortunate companions and companions are just beginning to enjoy the advantages of those to whom all the avenues of education are open. Their anxiety is natural under the circumstances, but it is very doubtful whether their cramped condition—their lack of opportunity—places them at any disadvantage. The most successful men—the men whose names are famous in the world's history—are, almost without exception, men who have overcome the obstacles and triumphed over the misfortunes that beset them in early life.

The president of Dartmouth college, in a recent lecture in Boston, declared that the difference between "self-education" and "school education" is merely a superficial distinction. "All real education," he is reported as saying, "all highest education in whatever line, is all self-education." This is suggestive. Unquestionably inclination is everything. A boy or young man who is determined to succeed in life is bound to succeed. A boy or young man who is determined to reap the benefits of the highest education will find that the way is open to him even though he should never get in sight of a college or a university. The boy or young man who possesses all the advantages that are to be found in our institutions of learning will never acquire a useful education unless he has the ambition to educate himself.

The system and discipline of colleges are helpful and important, but they can do no doubt that the advantages of college education are greatly overestimated. They are overestimated because the great majority of boys who go to college are impressed with the idea—the superstition, we had almost said—that, in order to succeed, in order to secure a substantial education, they have only to obey the rules and follow the routine laid down. A young man could not make a greater mistake than this. Let the system of the college be all that can be desired—let its faculty be composed of the foremost educators of their time—and they will still fail to educate those who do not educate themselves.

The fact that a young man has graduated from some educational institution is no evidence that he will not fail in life. He may graduate even with the highest honors and still prove to be a practical failure so far as conspicuous success in life is concerned. On the other hand, a young man who, to all appearances, has had few opportunities and no advantages, may make his way, not only to success in the ordinary sense of that word, but to fame. He succeeds, not because of the obstacles which have been placed in his way, but in spite of them. He would have succeeded if he had had every advantage. A college education would have been helpful to him, but he found the lack of it no serious drawback.

The moral of all this is, that young men who are ambitious should make the most of the opportunities that lie directly at hand. They may be small opportunities, to be sure, but a small opportunity may grow to be a very large one. Let those young men who imagine they lack opportunity, or who believe that circumstances have conspired to place them at a disadvantage, do the best they can, and they will find that they have done the best. The secret of success is an open one. Hard work, and application in a given direction, will accomplish anything.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The appropriation bills as amended in the last days of the session have not been printed, and the exact statement of their footings can not be given. Hundreds of changes were made after they passed into the hands of the conferees, but the following table is a close approximation of the thirteen general bills:

Pensions	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Military and naval	14,400,000	125,000
Consular and diplomatic	1,219,500	1,307,225
Navy	8,529,817	14,845,488
Postoffice	2,000,000	32,250,000
Indian	5,839,402	4,914,343
Interior	2,000,000	32,250,000
Sundry civil	22,299,434	28,541,822
District of Columbia	1,656,743	2,607,681
Deficiency	7,697,829	3,310,382
Fortifications, army and agriculture	24,625,000	24,611,900
Total	\$164,558,541	\$214,071,539

The apparent increase of about \$50,000,000 is due in great part to the pension appropriation. During the present year the pension bureau is using an unexpended balance, and for the coming year the full amount must be paid. The unexpended balance available for pensions at the beginning of the present fiscal year was estimated at \$90,000,000. The remainder of the increase can not, however, be explained away, and the tax will be assessed in round figures about \$100,000,000 for the purposes named in the bill.

There is over and above the amount

for the current year. To offset this however there will be no river and harbor tax next year, the bill having been taken to death in the senate. The current year the appropriation on account of rivers and harbors is over \$18,000,000.

The Chicago News thinks that, as Charles Egbert Craddock has turned out to be a woman, there is some probability that "William Walter Phelps" is the pseudonym of some female.

It is said that a great many ex-congressmen are applicants for office. When you come to think about it an ex-congressman is a very lively citizen. He has had a taste of blood, as it were.

It is now twenty years since the war ended, but we are not much better prepared to write an impartial history of the great struggle than we were the day after the surrender. Many of the most prominent actors in that stirring period are still on the stage, and they view the war from such widely different standpoints that it is impossible to reconcile their testimony. The war papers now running through The Century bid fair to cause more bitter feeling and strife than anything that has been published in a score of years. If no two witnesses of a street fight can tell precisely the same story, how can two generals or two presidents tell the details of a great battle? Napoleon called the most finished modern history "a fiction agreed upon," and he was not far wrong. The historian rejects what is dull and unprofitable. He uses what is bright and beautiful, and he writes the history of the great deeds of the heroes. The Norse chronicles show that their heroes were admirable. French histories show how the French always whipped the English, and English histories show that the English always defeated the French. The American histories show that the Americans were defeated in every battle. If we read a Catholic history, how can we get the truth about the Protestants? If we read a Protestant history, how can we get the truth about the Catholics? The fact is, the historic muse is a lying old hag who prostitutes her pen to serve the prejudices of sects, races, nations, sections and parties. But what can we do? Clearly, we must read both sides, and then make up our own minds. Of course the correctness of our conclusions will depend upon our intelligence, fairness, and freedom from entangling prejudices.

When the average provincial hears, as he does every month or so, that New York is to have a new temple, he begins to long for the time to come when New York will be able to send out some genuine Thespian actors. GENERAL LEW WALLACE has assigned a beautiful position under the banners of the Sultan of Turkey to a reply to General Grant's article on Sillib.

For generations the heirs of Anneke Jans have been endeavoring to recover the valuable New York property held by the Trinity church corporation. The heirs have increased and multiplied until they are now almost as numerous as the sands of the seashore. They have organized societies, and occasionally make a display of the prosecution of their claims. At present there are over 5,000 heirs, and the property claimed is worth fully \$5,000,000. A memorial will soon be presented to the New York legislature asking the charter of the Trinity church corporation be revoked, and a suit in equity will also be brought. The heirs of Anneke Jans have a big job on hand. A set of persons holding three billion dollars worth of property will be slow to give it up, and the courts will be slow to do so. The heirs of Anneke Jans will be slow to give up the property, and the courts will be slow to do so. The heirs of Anneke Jans will be slow to give up the property, and the courts will be slow to do so.

We shall never have real reconstruction until the Jersey gardens cease the cultivation of punk potatoes and go to raising pumpkins.

DR. ATTICUS G. HAYWOOD, in his address at the dedication of the Elizabeth Rust industrial institute for young colored women, at Holly Springs, Mississippi, said that no colored man or woman should object to being called a negro any more than a German or a Frenchman would object to being designated by the name of his race. Negro, he said, was a better term than the word colored, because it had a more definite meaning, signifying the race, but it should be spelled with a capital "N," like the names of other races.

A MASSACHUSETTS MAN wants to know why General McClellan is not in the cabinet. Since such questions appear to be in order, why not ask the chief of the most distinguished order in the land, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, why he is not in the cabinet?

Very few people have any idea of how Cleopatra really looked. A portrait, many years ago in the temple of Serapis, at Tivoli, is believed to be the best ever painted. It was ordered by the Emperor Augustus just after the queen had destroyed herself with the asp. In this portrait Cleopatra is represented life size from the waist up, wearing the crown of the Ptolemies, jeweled ears and on her neck, and bracelets on her arms similar to those found by Schliemann in the tomb of Helen of Troy. A red or purple mantle, knotted on each shoulder, covers the right breast. The right arm is extended, and in this hand rests, holding the fatal serpent. Three small wounds denote where it had bitten, and it is shown to be the point of biting again. The pupil's eyes, so darkly blue as to be nearly black, are so cast as to be partially hidden, and tears are visible on her cheek. Her nose is straight and her mouth small, her figure full. Her mouth is half open, her tongue pressed against the teeth, with an expression in her face (full view) of sorrow and pain. Her blonde hair, loosely knotted, falls over her shoulders, and is covered with a golden powder. Her arms and hands are exquisitely shapely. The portrait is excellently preserved, but is not nearly so beautiful as Cleopatra—greatly idealized by time and poetry—is supposed to have been. Probably she was not beautiful; indeed, Cleopatra, who lived in the same age, and was a contemporary of her, says she was not strictly so, her charm consisting in her winning ways and varied talents. She was unquestionably what would call nowadays magnetic—magnetic to an extraordinary degree that she fascinated all who came in contact with her.

There has been seasons when winter lingered in the lap of spring, but this winter is trying to run spring out of the country.

This bullet-headed build of Donagala has been made a "Kluge" of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. We have no more the esteemed mudir would look better and feel better if he had been made a Knight of Bath, with the bath thrown in.

It reports from the north and west are to be believed the roller rinks are doing more to demoralize people than any other amusement. Young wives and girls begin to quarrel with their unprincipled husbands and elope with them. The elopement mania seems to be as widespread as the roller rink craze, and one follows upon the heels of the other. The New York Mail and Express gravely mentions over its new danger to our civilization. It is something in roller rinks that tends to unbalance people morally as well as corporally. The fascination of the sport tends to demoralize thought, and its devotees become as dangerously addicted to it as the opium eater to his drug. Home duties are neglected, work is hurried over, and every aspiration is lost in the one object of excelling as a performer on roller skates. It is worthy of note that all the reports of the demoralizing consequences of roller skating come from the north and west. The amusement has a strong foothold in the south, but it seems to be patronized in a reasonable way and the skaters tumble about without losing their heads and all sense of decency and propriety. Possibly the immorality, which so alarms the Mail and Express, should be charged to the guilty skaters instead of the roller rink. There is more in the skaters than in the skates.

It will be strictly in the line of civil service reform for the new administration to take the judiciary of the District of Columbia under its wing and wash it thoroughly in the waters of the Potomac.

MULLER has suddenly reappeared and wants the democratic administration to vindicate him by reports, clinic reports, correspondence, book reviews and editorials. With this number it begins its second year under the editorial management of Drs. Willis F. Westmoreland, H. V. M. Miller and James A. Gray. The circulation of the Journal with the year has more than quadrupled that of the preceding year. It is now traveling along the high road of success, and deserves the widespread patronage and encouragement accorded to it.

The losses of Brother Blaine and Steve Elkins in the Hocking Valley will probably prevent them from contributing any vast sum to the gubernatorial campaign in New York this fall.

EL MARI is seriously affecting the gum arabic market. Communication with the Sudan country is practically cut off, and no more gum can be expected for some time to come. The staff would not command fifty cents a pound were it not for the fact that gum senegal from Senegambia has been employed as a substitute. But this gum is not so good as the genuine, and the market is suffering. We use gum arabic extensively in manufacturing confectionery, in sizing colors and in making envelopes. It is put up in bales of 500 pounds each. Europe uses 12,000 bales per annum and America half as much. It will be seen from this statement that a man as LaFayette said: "I shall ask for the abolition of the death penalty to some extent by every family in the civilized world."

WIGGINS has a big storm and several small earthquakes in tow for the 19th.

MICHIGAN abolished the death penalty in 1847 and seems to have no intention of restoring it. In the early days of society the death penalty was imposed for numerous offenses. Life was cheap, and in England men were hanged for shop lifting, or for cutting a switch out of a neighbor's garden. By the violation of the law and acquittal criminals rather than were imposed again their duty, and the laws were enforced. The advocates of the Michigan plan claim that many innocent men have been executed. They argue that the execution of an unrepentant criminal sends him to endless punishment, and that if he repents and becomes a Christian it is incongruous for Christians to take his life. Then, there is no doubt that many insane criminals are hanged. As good a man as LaFayette said: "I shall ask for the abolition of the death penalty until I have the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me."

BREWSTER, his rings, his ruffles and his coat-of-arms will all retire to the genial obscurity of Philadelphia.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

MISS CLEVELAND is said to be opposed to dancing.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT was many years ago an amateur photographer.

The Oliver chilled plow works are to remain in South Bend, the necessary concessions having been secured.

The president and the cabinet have partially repudiated the New Orleans exposition in the first week of April.

ALL the observatories in the world and many of the railroads now number the hours of the day from one to twenty-four.

SONNETER's debut in New York was all he could wish for. "Standing room" was sold at \$1 a head and gallery seats at 50 cents.

TAN VANCE the philanthropist, W. W. Corcoran, recently gave \$1,000 towards the Storer Jackson memorial association fund.

The Washington Post says General Henry R. Jackson, who fought against Mexico, is anxious to invade the republic again as minister.

A LANCET PRIZE, a property of the New York Morning Journal is now so rich that he lives almost entirely in European present.

A NEW daily afternoon paper is to be started in Washington, to be edited by Carl Schurz. George Gould proposes to put \$100,000 in the enterprise.

GENERAL McCLELLAN's residence in New York was set on fire by superheated steam pipes. Considerable damage was done before the fire was extinguished.

At the opening of this year there were 1,905 trotting horses with records of 2:30 or better, and 380 pairs with equally good records. The boys lead all other sports.

The magnum want Postmaster Pierson retained, while the democrats say he must go. The case is an interesting one, and the result will be soon known, the term expiring on the 28th inst.

ALL of General Grant's children married happily except Nellie, the only daughter. Her constant absence and the well known disposition of Mr. Sartoris constitute the one dark spot in the family history.

If people of the United States, according to the census returns, are fed, clothed and sheltered on what 42 cents will buy for each person; and yet there is not on earth a happier or more prosperous people.

At the fat women's convention in Chicago there were thirteen delegates present. Ida Williams, a 560 pound girl from Ohio was the handsomest, and the most popular. In Philadelphia, the heaviest, she weighed 728 pounds.

The recent civil service class included 177 persons, the largest ever known. Seventeen of the applicants were ladies. Mr. Lyman, who conducted the examinations, is now en route to Georgia to examine the candidates for the position of a chance to apply for positions.

ELECTRICITY is to do the churning of the future. It is demonstrated that an electrode placed by a dynamo off Daniel cells, will, in four minutes and a half, drive all the butter in forty quarts of milk to the surface. The quantity is fully up to the mark, and the quality is perfect.

The system of marking prices on goods in the United States is to take a word which contains ten unrepented letters, for instance the word: A N C H O R E S.

The cost of an article has been usually marked on it, the salesman knowing what to add, but this plan is losing in popularity and is being replaced by the better method of marking the selling price. Employing the key word "Anchorites," an article marked with "A. N. C. H. O. R. E. S." would indicate that the merchant has been honest and selling rates marked, in which case there are separated by a line, the cost being on top and the selling price under.

Dickens's Book Library.

When Charles Dickens was living in Tavistock House, London, England, he required some false bookshelves and a few books to put on them. He studied, and, asking the book-binder to supply them, gave him the following titles to print on them:

Five Minutes in China.
Heavy White and Grey Franks.
Mr. Green's Overland Mail.
A Carpenter's Bench of Bishops.
Foot's Universal Letter.
Downs's Complete Calculator.
The Quarterly Review.
The Gunpowder Magazine.
The London Directory.
On the Use of Mercury by the Ancient Poets.
Brown's Book of the Month.
Heavy's Conversation with Nobody.
Compendious Book of the Most Inhabitable.
The Universal Letter.
The Gunpowder Magazine.
King Henry VIII's Evidence of Christianity.

A Belle for a Target.

In the island of Iona, the popular emblem of love is gunpowder, and the most brilliant accomplishment a young damsel can display is to stand, without flinching, while her lover fires at her legs, and which often assumes a tragically comical appearance of a Christmas pump pudding.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

ENGINEERS OF THE EAST TENNESSEE THREATEN TO QUIT.

Way They Feel Themselves Aggrieved—The Story From Both Sides—Efforts at the Brotherhood to Adjust the Differences—General Macon Matters—Personal, Etc.

-Macon, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—For some weeks past trouble has been brewing between the engineers and the authorities of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. Mr. Joe Porter, engineer on the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad, and chairman of the committee on grievances of the brotherhood, came to Macon yesterday to confer with the officers of the road. A brief outline of the position of the engineers is as follows:

An agreement was made with the road last summer by which the engineers were to receive four cents per mile for miles run. It is claimed that this arrangement was made upon a basis of steady runs. The runs have not been steady, but the engineers have been subjected to long waits and delays caused by awaiting orders or obeying orders. It is also claimed that many injustices have been done the engineers. Among these, that charges against the men under the old administration have been taken up by the new and acted on again, and the men suspended or discharged.

The road's position is that when Superintendent Fry assumed control on the first of January, he immediately set about bringing affairs into first-class business shape. The contract with the engineers has been strictly carried out, and no discharges for offenses already punished have been made. Further, that all suspensions or discharges have been made for violations of well-known rules, and that discipline on the road could not have been maintained by retaining the offenders.

At half past two o'clock to-day, a meeting was held at the general office of the railroad company on the street. Mr. Porter, master of trains, A. Garner, foreman of shops, Evans, and master mechanic W. A. Walden, of Atlanta, were present.

Mr. Porter presented the case of the engineers, and requested that the suspended and discharged men be restored to their places. He intimated that if the request were not complied with, a strike of all the engineers on all the company's line would result.

Mr. Walden, who employs the engineers, said that he could not grant the request unless ordered to do so by Superintendent Fry.

Mr. Porter telegraphed Mr. Fry, requesting him to come to Macon to-night. He replied, saying that he could not do so.

Up to midnight to-night there were no further developments.

An Injunction Served.

THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY TO CONTEST THE LICENSE TAX—WHAT MANAGER EARNEST SAYS.

Macon, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—It is known to the fact that the Southern telegraph company is in the hands of a receiver. The license tax on telegraph companies in this city is \$500 per year. When Manager J. S. Ernest, of the Southern, was called on for the tax, he refused to pay it, offering as a reason that he had been enjoined by the United States court from paying money to any person but the receiver. The city authorities let the matter stand until the 10th instant, when it was thought the court would allow the tax to be paid. It was not paid on that day, and six days more were given the company for the expiration of which, if the tax was not paid, Chief Wiley was ordered to close the office. In the meantime, an injunction was obtained in Atlanta against the city from Judge Bosman. It was served to-day.

General Ernest was interviewed this afternoon. He said that the receiver would contest the payment of the tax upon the ground that it is extortionate. He also said that in no other city in the south was the company required to pay so large a tax. He said that the company was going to the city in forcing the Western Union to reduce rates, and that the city ought to show some recognition of this benefit and other.

Chief Wiley was also seen. He said that he would obey the injunction, but that he did not consider the tax too heavy. The same amount was paid by the Western Union, and he had been required of that company for many years.

The hearing of the injunction is set for April 10th, Atlanta.

Indignant at the Council.

THE FRENCH NUISANCE BELIEVED BY THE NEGROES TO BE A PUBLIC BENEFICATOR.

Macon, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—None of the merchants having complained of Madame Doucet as a nuisance, the city council at its last meeting ordered her to change her stand from Third street. She now holds tooth-pulling performances on Poplar street, near Fourth.

The 500 fixed her license at \$5 per day after this week.

Many of the poorer people strongly object to this, claiming that the madame is a public benefactor to the poor, and ought not to be interfered with. The negroes are especially indignant at the council's action.

The Royal Arcanum.

ITS MEETING IN MACON YESTERDAY—OFFICERS FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

Macon, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—The grand lodge of the Royal Arcanum completed its labors to-night. The session was harmonious, and a number of steps were taken looking to the enlargement and profit of the order.

The grand officers for the ensuing two years are C. F. Hancell, of Thomasville, grand regent; Dr. William King, Jr., of Atlanta, grand orator; R. J. Powell, of Barnevill, grand vice-regent; C. S. Conner, of Savannah, grand secretary; R. H. Flinders, of Macon, grand treasurer; G. S. Prior, of Atlanta, grand guide; Frank F. Ford, of Augusta, representative to supreme council; B. H. Richardson, of Savannah, alternate; C. E. LaBatte, of Gainesville, grand chaplain; A. T. Simmons, of Macon, grand scribe; J. L. Brown, of Macon, grand secretary.

The committees are constituted as follows: The grand officers, C. F. Hancell, grand regent, George P. Walker, of Savannah, and Frank G. Ford, of Atlanta. The grand officers, C. F. Hancell, grand regent, George P. Walker, of Savannah, and Frank G. Ford, of Atlanta.

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Lewellyn Hillyer. The music will be furnished by several of the city's amateurs, of whom there are many highly accomplished.

A House in Ruins.

Macon, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—Early this afternoon a small two room building, on the property of Mr. Robert Henry, corner of New and Wharf streets, gave way and fell crashing to the ground. The building was used as a wash house. A young negro girl, Clara Blount, narrowly missed being killed. She had been playing in the house, and stepped out of the door just as the falling timbers came thundering down. A dog, which failed to get out in time, was crushed to death.

Roeking a Train.

Macon, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—Last night while the passenger train from Atlanta that arrives here at 5:30 was passing under the lower bridge near Tattal street, a boy threw a rock which shattered a glass in one of the coaches. Such a thing has occurred before, and the authorities of the Central will take steps to punish the offenders in future cases.

An Important Decision.

Macon, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—A case was decided in chambers to-day by Judge Simmons and will be of interest to laborers, merchants and corporations. The judge held that a laborer in purchasing goods could not waive his right of exemption, as such an act was not in accordance with practiced rules.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Macon, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—Mr. J. L. Sausbury, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Macon, was stricken with paralysis at his home on Poplar street on Sunday. His condition is considered critical.

Personal and Otherwise.

Macon, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—Mr. D. H. Coswell, of Nashville, Tenn., the builder of the Macon cotton-seed oil mill, is here inspecting the mill. He is himself the proprietor of the mill, and has been in the city for some time. One hundred and fifty tickets to the first night of the Irish American union have been sold. The road's position is that when Superintendent Fry assumed control on the first of January, he immediately set about bringing affairs into first-class business shape. The contract with the engineers has been strictly carried out, and no discharges for offenses already punished have been made. Further, that all suspensions or discharges have been made for violations of well-known rules, and that discipline on the road could not have been maintained by retaining the offenders.

Mrs. R. J. Powell and her daughter, Miss May Belle, of Barnevill, accompanied Mr. Powell to the city to-day to visit the volunteer fire company of the grand lodge of the Royal Arcanum. The party is a pleasant one, and will remain in the city for some time.

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FREEMAN & TRANSHAW
JEWELRY, DIAMOND MERCHANTS
21 WHITEHALL ST.
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JEWELRY, DIAMOND MERCHANTS
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Repairing and Gilding Clocks for Amateurs.
At Lett's Art School, 67 Whitehall Street.
Lectures in ALL BRANCHES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, etc. Write for circulars, etc.

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Exchanged for
OLD ONES.

We will accept old worn out gold watches as part payment for

New Stem Winders.

Those who have old Gold Watches that have been cast aside will do well to

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CROCKERY, CHINA,

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FINE GOODS, LOW PRICES.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS,

Gate City Stone Filters.

McBRIDE'S,

32 Wall street,

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OFFICE: OFFICE 200 N. W. COR. U. S. A.

U. S. CROCKERY HOUSE, March 12, 10:30 A. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named:

NAME OF STATION.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Direction.

Velocity.

Relative.

Weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.

6:00 A. M.

7:00 A. M.

8:00 A. M.

9:00 A. M.

10:00 A. M.

11:00 A. M.

12:00 P. M.

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5:00 P. M.

6:00 P. M.

RELIEF AT LAST!

VERNON, Ga., February 17th, 1885.

Dear Sir: I was informed by a

friend of some of the most efficacious cures that your

Remedy has performed and persuaded to buy a bottle and it has helped me so

much, and I feel so greatly improved every day

that I shall keep up its use until fully restored,

which I am sure will not be long off. I have been

an invalid for the past four months and during

the time have been treated by three physicians,

and I can truthfully say your Remedy has done

me more good than all the medicine I have ever

taken combined. (Please write this to let you know

how much good your great Female Remedy has

done me, and I expect to tell all other suffering

women to use it for it is "YOUR BEST FRIEND," and

does all you claim for it. Respectfully yours,

S. F. BRIDGSON.

Still Another!

SPRING GROVE, Fla., January 18, 1885.

BRADFORD REGULATOR CO.

Gentlemen: Your

medicine has worked like a charm. I think my

improvement is wonderful, and words fail to ex-

press my gratitude to your company, for the great

benefit I have derived from the use of your "Re-

gulator." I shall do all in my

power to introduce your medicine to every afflicted

lady who is suffering from any womb trouble.

I wish every one to be made to know that I

know it will cure them. Gratefully yours,

Mrs. L. A. LENO.

Send for our book on Diseases of Women, mailed

free on any address.

THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

DR. RICE,

For a year or so, I have been

222 Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Rice, a regular and highly qualified physician and

surgeon, has been in the city for some time, and

has been successful in curing many cases of

syphilis, gonorrhea, and other venereal diseases.

He has also been successful in curing many cases

of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and

itching skin. He has also been successful in curing

many cases of rheumatism, and other chronic

diseases. He has also been successful in curing

many cases of asthma, and other respiratory

diseases. He has also been successful in curing

many cases of heart disease, and other diseases

of the internal organs. He has also been success-

ful in curing many cases of nervous prostration,

and other diseases of the nervous system. He

has also been successful in curing many cases

of epilepsy, and other diseases of the brain.

He has also been successful in curing many

cases of insanity, and other diseases of the

mind. He has also been successful in curing

many cases of paralysis, and other diseases

of the muscles. He has also been successful in

curing many cases of deafness, and other

diseases of the ears. He has also been success-

ful in curing many cases of blindness, and

other diseases of the eyes. He has also been

successful in curing many cases of scrofula,

and other diseases of the blood. He has also

been successful in curing many cases of

consumption, and other diseases of the lungs.

He has also been successful in curing many

cases of cancer, and other diseases of the

solid organs. He has also been successful in

curing many cases of leukemia, and other

diseases of the blood. He has also been suc-

cessful in curing many cases of syphilis, and

other diseases of the blood. He has also been

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LATEST NOVELTIES FO

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THE GLOBE TEA A

25 PEACHTREE.

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Overcoats, Winter

At very low figures.

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13 Broad street,

ARTISTS' AND PAINTERS'

Materials,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

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GLASS,

All kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

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Averill Mixed Paints,

SILICATE PAINT CO.'S

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1870.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure

Cocoa, from which the excess of

Oil has been removed. It has three

times the strength of Cocoa mixed

with Starch. Arrowroot or Sugar,

and is therefore far more econom-

ical, costing less than one cent a

cup. It is delicious, nourishing,

strengthening, easily digested, and

admirably adapted for invalids as

well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ELOCUTION

Scientifically Taught.

MISS ANNIE POWELL, OF HAMILL'S SCHOOL

of elocution, Chicago, will give instructions

to private pupils and classes in elocution. Terms

reasonable. For further particulars inquire at 15

East Main street.

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THE

R THE SPRING SEASON.

Our line of WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES and

market.

G must be sold regardless of value preparatory

Spring Stock.

BROS.

ND TAILORS,

25 WALL STREET.

COFFEE.

KEEPERS

nts, No Tickets,

RA VALUE

ODS I SELL

HE CHOICEST

COFFEES

AND CONDIMENTS.

ND COFFEE STORE.

CORNER LINE ST.

C. W. FOX.

TO STILL

ce My Stock

DS, I WILL SELL

My stock of fine

ALS, CORKSCREWS, Etc

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GEORGE MUSE,

38 Whitehall.

Wire Works,

GEORGIA,

RYTH STREET.

Iron Railing, Tree Guards,

ERY DESCRIPTION,

ettes, Arches,

reens, Nursery Fenders,

GUARDS,

ND WIRE CLOTH.

UTHCOMB, Manager.

YOU SHOULD TAKE

GEORGIA PACIFIC R.Y.

NEW ORLEANS

EXPOSITION.

WHY?

Because it is the fastest line!

Because it has the only limited train